



EVALUATING KORMI'S ROLE IN PRESERVING TRADITIONAL SPORTS AND GAMES IN INDONESIA: A QUALITATIVE SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Traditional sports and games are forms of living cultural heritage whose continuity depends on regular practice, intergenerational transmission, community recognition, and supportive institutions. This study evaluated how participants with direct experience of KORMI, community sport organizations, or traditional sport activities interpreted the role of the Indonesian Community Sports Committee (Komite Olahraga Masyarakat Indonesia, KORMI) in preservation. Using purposive sampling, a qualitative descriptive-evaluative survey involved 28 participants from 21 Indonesian provinces. Data were collected from January to March 2026 through an open-ended questionnaire distributed via Google Forms. Three experts reviewed the instrument, followed by a pilot test with five individuals who were not included in the main study. The single author analyzed the responses using reflexive thematic analysis with deductive attention to collaborative-governance and safeguarding concepts and inductive openness to participant-generated patterns. Six themes were identified: institutional coordination, festivals and cultural visibility, youth regeneration, multi-stakeholder collaboration, digital promotion and documentation, and program sustainability. The analysis indicates that participants perceived KORMI primarily as a coordinating and connecting institution, while also identifying a recurring tension between event visibility and year-round preservation. The study proposes an ecosystem-based preservation framework as a conceptual synthesis rather than a tested model. Findings are not nationally representative and rely on self-reported online responses without observation or follow-up interviewing.

Keywords: *KORMI; traditional sports and games; cultural preservation; community sport; sport governance.*

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INTRODUCTION

Traditional sports and games are living cultural practices because communities create, practice, adapt, and transmit them across generations. Their significance includes movement patterns, locally produced equipment, social rules, collective memory, identity, and cultural knowledge. The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage emphasizes that heritage survives through community recognition and transmission rather than through preservation as a static object (UNESCO, 2003). Research on traditional sports and games similarly places these practices within intangible cultural heritage and local identity (Bjeljac et al., 2021). More recent work also connects traditional sports and games with social, environmental, and economic dimensions of sustainability (Prabucki & Rozmiarek, 2025).

The continuity of these practices faces pressures from changing leisure patterns, digital entertainment, urban development, reduced public play space, and weaker intergenerational transmission. These pressures matter for both culture and participation. World Health Organization (2022) continues to emphasize the need for inclusive environments that make physical activity accessible and meaningful. Traditional games can contribute to this agenda because many rely on simple equipment, flexible local rules, collective participation, and spaces that can be embedded in community life.

Indonesian studies establish important educational and developmental reasons for maintaining these practices. Traditional games have been associated with fundamental motor development and physical capacities (Adi et al., 2022; Ariyanto et al., 2020; Arfanda et al., 2024; Suherman et al., 2019). They can also

support social skills, cooperation, responsibility, communication, and problem-solving (Hartanto et al., 2021; Irmansyah et al., 2020; Iswinarti & Suminar, 2019). Structured use of traditional games can further support character education (Hafina et al., 2022). This literature demonstrates why traditional games matter. It does not, however, explain how organizations sustain the institutional conditions that allow such practices to remain active.

Safeguarding therefore requires more than occasional celebration. UNESCO (2022) identifies the Tocati programme as a good safeguarding practice because it connects festivals with participatory identification, documentation, education, capacity building, networking, and public-space advocacy. This distinction is critical for community sport. A festival can create visibility, but visibility does not automatically produce routine practice, instructor regeneration, intergenerational transmission, or accurate cultural documentation.

Indonesia provides a formal policy environment for cross-sector sport development. Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2021 on the Grand Design of National Sports promotes integrated and collaborative development involving central and local government, sport organizations, education, the private sector, media, academics, and communities (Indonesia, 2021). Law No. 11 of 2022 provides the broader legal basis for sport development and public participation (Indonesia, 2022), while Government Regulation No. 46 of 2024 further regulates sport governance and implementation responsibilities (Indonesia, 2024). Contemporary Indonesian legal scholarship also emphasizes transparency, democracy, control, solidarity, and deliberative participation as relevant principles for sport governance (Wijaya & Silvana, 2024).



Within this environment, Komite Olahraga Masyarakat Indonesia (KORMI) serves as a national umbrella for community sport organizations and provides organizational platforms for community sport participation (KORMI, n.d.). Its position makes institutional coordination central to the preservation question. Recent sport-management research shows that community sport organizations operate within multi-level governance systems and depend on relationships with regional bodies, municipalities, schools, facilities, and other resource holders (Rich & Losardo, 2025). Community-level governance is also shaped by organizational experience and the capacity of boards and volunteers (Kerwin et al., 2024). These findings strengthen the need to examine preservation as a governance problem rather than only as an educational or cultural-outcome problem.

Collaborative governance provides the main analytical lens. Ansell and Gash (2008) emphasize institutional design, facilitative leadership, face-to-face interaction, trust, and shared commitment. Emerson et al. (2012) organize collaboration around principled engagement, shared motivation, and capacity for joint action. In sport, collaborative governance also depends on trust, communication, leadership, and the capacity to coordinate across organizations (O'Boyle & Shilbury, 2016; O'Boyle & Shilbury, 2018). Sport governance research further shows that governance operates through structures, processes, outcomes, and context, with stakeholder engagement remaining a recurring concern (Thompson et al., 2023). For traditional sports and games, these governance concepts intersect with safeguarding principles such as community participation, transmission, documentation, education, and access to space.

The research gap is therefore specific. Indonesian research has documented many motor, social, educational, and character benefits of traditional games, while sport-governance research has examined organizational principles and community sport capacity. Less evidence explains how a national community sport umbrella organization can connect governance capacity with the safeguarding of traditional sports and games across diverse provincial contexts. The present study addresses this gap by examining participant accounts of KORMI's reported functions, limitations, and preservation priorities.

Research questions

How do participants with direct experience interpret KORMI's institutional role in preserving traditional sports and games?

What mechanisms, partnerships, and sustainability conditions do participants associate with long-term preservation?

How do the reported patterns relate to collaborative governance and intangible cultural heritage safeguarding?

METHOD

Research Design

This study used a qualitative descriptive-evaluative survey design to examine how participants interpreted KORMI's role in preserving traditional sports and games. The design was appropriate because the research sought contextual descriptions, meanings, evaluative judgments, and cross-context patterns rather than statistical generalization (Creswell & Poth, 2018; Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). The evaluative domains covered institutional coordination, support for



community sport organizations, festivals and regular activities, youth engagement, multi-stakeholder collaboration, cultural promotion and documentation, and program sustainability.

Participants and Sampling

The study involved 28 eligible participants from 21 Indonesian provinces. Purposive sampling was used because the study required people with direct knowledge of KORMI, community sport organizations, or traditional sport activities. Purposive sampling is appropriate when information-rich participants are selected because their experience is directly relevant to the research question (Campbell et al., 2020; Patton, 2015). Eligibility required direct involvement in KORMI or a related traditional sport activity, sufficient familiarity with preservation programs, voluntary participation, and completion of the substantive questionnaire items. The provincial spread was used to obtain variation in context, not to claim statistical representation of all KORMI structures or traditional sport communities in Indonesia. Disaggregated role/affiliation, experience, recruitment-route, and province-level respondent counts were not preserved in the archived manuscript materials and are therefore not reconstructed.

Table 1. Participant and data-collection scope

Reporting element	Available study information
Eligible participants	28
Provincial coverage	21 Indonesian provinces
Sampling	Purposive sampling
Eligibility background	Direct knowledge of KORMI, community sport organizations, or traditional sport activities

Reporting element	Available study information
Collection period	January to March 2026
Collection mode	Open-ended online questionnaire via Google Forms
Analytical purpose	Qualitative pattern identification, not population estimation

Instrument Development

Data were collected through a qualitative survey questionnaire containing participant-background items and open-ended questions. The instrument was developed from the study objectives, collaborative-governance concepts, community sport functions, and cultural-safeguarding principles. The open-ended prompts addressed KORMI's organizational role, support for community sport organizations, the effectiveness of festivals and regular activities, youth regeneration, collaboration with government and education institutions, promotion and documentation, and barriers to sustainability. Collaborative-governance and safeguarding concepts served as sensitizing domains for question development rather than as fixed response categories.

Three validators with relevant expertise reviewed the questionnaire for alignment with the research objectives, clarity of language, coverage of the evaluative domains, and the risk of leading questions. The revised instrument was pilot-tested with five individuals who had characteristics similar to the intended participants. Pilot participants were excluded from the main dataset. The pilot process was used to improve question clarity, sequence, and usability. The available manuscript record does not contain the validators' detailed



qualifications or a formal content-validity coefficient, so this revision does not claim information that cannot be verified.

Data Collection

Data collection took place from January to March 2026 using Google Forms. The online format enabled participation across multiple provinces without travel. The first page of the form explained the study purpose, eligibility criteria, voluntary nature of participation, confidentiality, and intended use of responses. Participants indicated consent before accessing the substantive items. After the collection period, responses were screened for eligibility, completeness, relevance, and duplication. Twenty-eight responses were retained. Participant identifiers were replaced with codes during analysis to protect identity.

Data Analysis and Researcher Reflexivity

The single author conducted reflexive thematic analysis following [Braun and Clarke \(2006\)](#), [Braun and Clarke \(2019\)](#), and [Braun and Clarke \(2021\)](#). Analysis began with repeated reading and initial note-taking. Meaningful segments were coded for statements about organizational roles, activities, outcomes, constraints, and proposed improvements. Codes were compared and clustered into broader patterns. Candidate themes were then reviewed against the coded material and the overall dataset before being defined and named. The analysis combined deductive attention to the evaluative domains with inductive openness to patterns that emerged from participant responses. In this process, collaborative-governance concepts such as institutional coordination, principled engagement, shared motivation, and capacity for joint action were treated as interpretive

lenses rather than predetermined themes ([Ansell & Gash, 2008](#); [Emerson et al., 2012](#)).

Reflexivity was addressed by recognizing that interpretation was shaped by the researcher's explicit interest in community sport governance and cultural preservation. To reduce the risk of treating theory as confirmation, the revised reporting distinguishes three layers: the participant-reported pattern, the theoretical interpretation, and the author's practical recommendation. This distinction is especially important because reflexive thematic analysis does not treat coding as an exercise in inter-rater reliability ([Braun & Clarke, 2019](#); [Braun & Clarke, 2021](#)).

Trustworthiness and Ethical Considerations

Trustworthiness was addressed through credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability ([Lincoln & Guba, 1985](#)). Credibility was supported by purposive recruitment of participants with direct experience and by coverage across multiple provincial contexts. Dependability was supported through documented stages of instrument development, expert review, pilot testing, response screening, coding, and theme development. Confirmability was strengthened in the revised manuscript by separating reported patterns from theoretical interpretation and policy recommendations. Transferability is supported through explicit reporting of the participant scope, data-collection period, design, analytical procedure, and the study's non-representative character.

Participation was voluntary. The survey communicated informed-consent and confidentiality information before data collection, and personally identifying information was not reported. The archived study record available for this manuscript does



not document institutional ethics approval or an exemption/waiver. Accordingly, this manuscript does not claim formal institutional ethical approval. Whether formal review was required under the responsible institution's policy cannot be verified from the archived documentation. This status is reported explicitly for editorial assessment rather than inferred or reconstructed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Participant Coverage and Analytical Overview

The final dataset contained 28 eligible responses from participants across 21 Indonesian provinces. This geographic spread allowed the analysis to consider reported

experiences across different provincial contexts, but it does not constitute national representativeness. Six interconnected themes were identified: institutional coordination and organizational strengthening; festivals and public cultural visibility; youth engagement and regeneration; multi-stakeholder collaboration; digital promotion and cultural documentation; and constraints on program sustainability. The findings below are reported as theme-level syntheses from the coded survey analysis. The archived manuscript materials do not preserve respondent-level verbatim excerpts or evidence identifiers, so no participant quotation, role label, or province-specific statement is reconstructed. Collaborative governance and safeguarding concepts are used to interpret the thematic patterns, tensions, and practical implications.

Table 2. Empirical themes, theoretical lenses, and analytical tensions

Theme	Data-derived pattern in the current manuscript	Analytical lens	Key tension
Institutional coordination	KORMI is described as a bridge among organizational levels, community sport groups, government actors, and event structures.	Institutional design; capacity for joint action	Formal affiliation versus year-round support
Festivals and visibility	Festivals provide public recognition, exchange, participation, and cultural expression.	Principled engagement; safeguarding through visibility	Short-term visibility versus routine transmission
Youth regeneration	Youth participation is treated as necessary for intergenerational continuity.	Transmission; educational partnership	Participation at events versus sustained learning
Multi-stakeholder collaboration	Preservation depends on resources distributed across government, schools, universities, communities, media, and partners.	Shared motivation; cross-sector capacity	Formal partnership versus repeated interaction



Theme	Data-derived pattern in the current manuscript	Analytical lens	Key tension
Digital promotion and documentation	Digital media expands outreach, but promotion alone does not preserve rules, history, local variants, or meaning.	Documentation; participatory safeguarding	Visibility versus cultural accuracy and depth
Program sustainability	Funding, spaces, instructors, organizational capacity, and monitoring shape continuity.	Governance capacity; context	Event counts versus preservation outcomes

Institutional Coordination and Organizational Strengthening

The thematic synthesis positioned KORMI as an institutional connector among community sport organizations, regional structures, government actors, and event organizers. This reported role matters because many traditional sport communities emerge from local initiatives and may have limited access to formal sport-development systems. In this interpretation, KORMI's contribution is not preservation in itself. Its contribution is the organizational capacity to connect communities with recognition, networks, administrative pathways, and opportunities for joint planning.

This pattern is consistent with collaborative governance. **Ansell and Gash (2008)** emphasize institutional arrangements that bring actors into structured interaction, while **Emerson et al. (2012)** identify principled engagement, shared motivation, and capacity for joint action. Sport research likewise shows that community organizations translate policy within multi-level systems and that their capacity depends on relationships with other institutions (**Rich & Losardo, 2025**). KORMI's potential governance value therefore lies in maintaining interaction across organizational levels, not merely in formal recognition of member organizations.

The central tension is between formal coordination and continuous support. Coordination that becomes intense only before major festivals can create visibility without ensuring routine practice. The practical recommendation is therefore to strengthen year-round coordination forums, regional planning, follow-up mechanisms, and clearer divisions of responsibility. These actions are author recommendations derived from the theme and governance literature. They should not be interpreted as programs already implemented or tested by this study.

Festivals as Spaces for Cultural Expression and Public Visibility

The thematic synthesis identified festivals as the most visible mechanism through which traditional sports and games enter public view. The coded response patterns associated with demonstration, interregional exchange, new audiences, and cultural recognition. Such visibility can strengthen the social legitimacy of activities that may otherwise be seen as informal, old-fashioned, or peripheral to organized sport.

The safeguarding value of festivals is supported by **UNESCO (2022)**, but the same framework also clarifies their limitation. Tocati links festivals with documentation, education, capacity development, networking, public-space advocacy, and participatory monitoring.



This means festival visibility becomes sustainable only when it connects to practices before and after the event. The empirical contribution of this study is therefore not a simple claim that festivals are effective. It is the identification of a tension between public visibility and long-term transmission.

For KORMI, the practical implication is to treat festivals as one stage in a continuous development cycle. Regional preparation can include local practice, instructor support, school engagement, community mapping, and small-scale events. Follow-up can include documentation, review meetings, and support for routine practice. These recommendations extend the reported theme through safeguarding theory rather than presenting unverified organizational outcomes.

Youth Engagement and Intergenerational Regeneration

The third theme concerns children and young people as the next generation of practitioners. The thematic synthesis treated youth engagement as a condition for continuity because traditional sports survive only when new participants learn how to play, understand the rules, and recognize the cultural meaning of the activity. Youth involvement therefore has two functions: increasing participation and enabling intergenerational transmission.

This interpretation aligns with Indonesian evidence showing that traditional games can support fundamental movement skills and physical capacities (Adi et al., 2022; Ariyanto et al., 2020; Arfanda et al., 2024; Suherman et al., 2019), as well as social skills and problem-solving (Hartanto et al., 2021; Irmansyah et al., 2020; Iswinarti & Suminar, 2019). Hafina et al. (2022) also show that traditional games can be structured intentionally for character education. These studies do not prove KORMI's

effectiveness, but they explain why educational partnerships are relevant to preservation.

The analytical tension concerns participation at a festival versus sustained learning. A child may experience a traditional game once without gaining the knowledge needed to reproduce it. For this reason, KORMI can prioritize partnerships with physical education teachers, schools, universities, youth groups, and community practitioners. Training modules should protect safety and basic organization while allowing local names, equipment, rules, and meanings to remain visible. Excessive standardization could undermine the cultural diversity that safeguarding seeks to maintain.

Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

The fourth theme indicates that preservation depends on resources distributed across institutions. KORMI can coordinate organizations, but government agencies control policy and many funding mechanisms; schools provide access to young participants and learning time; universities can support research, documentation, training, and community service; local communities hold cultural knowledge; media shape visibility; and private partners may support facilities and events. The thematic pattern therefore frames the preservation problem as structurally collaborative.

Indonesia's sport framework supports this cross-sector interpretation. The Grand Design of National Sports explicitly promotes integrated and collaborative development (Indonesia, 2021), while Law No. 11 of 2022 and Government Regulation No. 46 of 2024 provide a broader governance basis for sport participation, facilities, organization, and government responsibilities (Indonesia, 2022; Indonesia, 2024). Sport-governance scholarship also warns that governance principles need to be defined and linked to



organizational context rather than treated as generic ideals (Thompson et al., 2023). In Indonesia, good sport governance has likewise been discussed through principles including transparency, democracy, control, solidarity, and deliberation (Wijaya & Silvana, 2024).

The practical implication is that formal agreements alone are insufficient. Repeated interaction, trust, shared planning, and visible responsibility are required for collaboration to endure (Ansell & Gash, 2008; O'Boyle & Shilbury, 2016). KORMI can therefore strengthen collaboration through recurring coordination forums, written partnership plans, shared calendars, and agreed indicators. These recommendations should be tested in future organizational evaluation rather than treated as findings of effectiveness.

Digital Promotion and Cultural Documentation

The fifth theme distinguishes digital promotion from cultural documentation. The thematic synthesis emphasized the value of digital communication for visibility, event information, participant recruitment, and interregional connection. These functions are important in a national organization working across dispersed provincial contexts.

Promotion, however, is not equivalent to preservation. Photographs and short event videos can show that an activity occurred without recording its history, terminology, rules, equipment, local variation, or cultural meaning. UNESCO (2003) emphasizes community recognition and transmission, while UNESCO (2022) includes participatory identification, documentation, and monitoring within safeguarding practice. The distinction matters because digital reach can expand rapidly while cultural detail remains shallow.

A national documentation system is therefore proposed as an author-generated implication of

this theme. Such a system could record local names, variants, region of origin, playing rules, equipment, age suitability, safety considerations, practitioners, historical narratives, and audiovisual demonstrations. Community practitioners and cultural experts should participate in validation so that documentation does not erase local interpretation. Digital tools should direct users back toward physical practice and community learning rather than replace them.

Constraints on Program Sustainability

The final theme concerns the conditions that allow programs to continue. The thematic synthesis identified funding, suitable spaces, active instructors, organizational capacity, equipment, and continuous participation as recurring sustainability concerns. These conditions vary by region because some games require minimal space and equipment while others need specific environments, facilities, or skilled practitioners.

The pattern corresponds with recent community sport research showing that organizational capacity, volunteer resources, policy demands, and facility access can constrain the ability of community organizations to expand or adapt programs (Rich & Losardo, 2025). Community governance research also shows that experience and organizational context shape governance practice (Kerwin et al., 2024). For traditional sports and games, this capacity problem becomes a safeguarding problem when weak organizational continuity interrupts practice or knowledge transmission.

Funding is therefore necessary but not sufficient. Organizational skills influence planning, record keeping, recruitment, partnership development, proposal preparation, and reporting. Instructor regeneration is equally important because



dependence on a small number of senior practitioners creates vulnerability. A stronger monitoring system should move beyond event and participant counts toward indicators of active communities, routine practice, trained instructors, youth participation, documented variants, school partnerships, public-space access, funding continuity, and the maintenance of local knowledge across reporting periods.

Conceptual Synthesis: An Ecosystem-Based Preservation Framework

Taken together, the six themes support an interpretation of KORMI as a potential ecosystem coordinator rather than simply an event organizer. This is a conceptual synthesis of theme-level survey patterns, collaborative-governance theory, safeguarding principles, and recent community sport research. It is not a tested causal model. Its value lies in clarifying the institutional functions that would need to work together if preservation is to continue beyond major events.

Table 3. Proposed ecosystem-based preservation framework

Function	Empirical themes	Practical focus	Monitoring direction
Institutional	Institutional coordination; sustainability	Role clarity; year-round coordination; organizational strengthening	Active regional coordination; program continuity
Cultural	Digital promotion; documentation	Participatory identification; documentation; protection of local variants	Documented games/variants; community validation
Participatory	Festivals; youth regeneration	Routine practice linked to events and intergenerational participation	Practice frequency; youth participation; instructor continuity
Educational	Youth regeneration; collaboration	School, university, teacher, and youth partnerships	Active education partnerships; learning resources
Collaborative	Coordination; multi-stakeholder collaboration; sustainability	Government, community, media, facility, and funding partnerships	Joint planning; shared resources; public-space access

The theoretical contribution is the connection between community sport governance and living-heritage safeguarding. Collaborative governance explains why preservation depends on interactions among actors who control different resources, while safeguarding theory clarifies why visibility alone is insufficient. In this

study, the strongest cross-theme insight is that preservation requires both governance capacity and cultural transmission. This combination explains why festivals, organizations, schools, communities, documentation systems, spaces, instructors, and funding should be evaluated as an interconnected system.



Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, the qualitative survey included 28 participants from 21 provinces and did not include every KORMI unit, community sport organization, or traditional sport community in Indonesia; national representativeness is therefore not claimed. Second, the online questionnaire enabled broad geographic reach but limited immediate follow-up and deeper probing. Third, the study relied on self-reported accounts rather than direct observation, organizational records, or independent measures of program outcomes. Fourth, the archived manuscript materials do not preserve disaggregated participant role-by-province counts, recruitment-route metadata, or respondent-level verbatim coded excerpts. The results are therefore reported as aggregate thematic syntheses rather than participant-level quotation evidence, which reduces qualitative auditability. Fifth, the available archive does not document an institutional ethics approval or exemption/waiver. Future research should combine surveys with interviews, field observation, organizational documents, comparative provincial case studies, and a fully retained audit trail that links respondent metadata, coded excerpts, and thematic interpretation.

CONCLUSION

The thematic synthesis indicates that participants described KORMI as having a potentially strategic coordinating role in the preservation of traditional sports and games. The central finding is not that KORMI has objectively achieved national preservation outcomes. Rather, the six themes point to interdependent conditions involving institutional coordination, festival visibility, youth regeneration, multi-stakeholder

collaboration, digital promotion and documentation, and program sustainability. Together, these conditions indicate that preservation is both a cultural-transmission challenge and a governance-capacity challenge.

The most important practical implication is to move from an event-oriented approach toward year-round ecosystem development. Festivals can generate recognition and participation, but long-term preservation requires routine practice, instructor regeneration, community-validated documentation, educational partnerships, accessible spaces, organizational capacity, and stable collaboration. The proposed five-function ecosystem framework offers a data-linked conceptual direction for KORMI and other community sport organizations, but it requires empirical testing through comparative regional and longitudinal research.

Interpretation must remain proportionate to the design. The findings reflect self-reported perspectives from a purposive qualitative sample and were not verified through direct observation. Respondent-level verbatim evidence and disaggregated participant characteristics are also unavailable in the archived manuscript materials used for this final revision. Future research should examine how the proposed functions operate in specific provincial settings and whether they produce measurable continuity in participation, cultural knowledge, and organizational capacity.

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DECLARATIONS

Author Contribution Statement

RA conceptualized the study, developed the methodology and instrument, coordinated data collection, conducted the analysis, and prepared and revised the manuscript.

AI Disclosure Statement

The author used ChatGPT by OpenAI during manuscript preparation to assist with language editing, structural organization, and drafting support. The author reviewed and edited the resulting text and takes full responsibility for the content of the publication.

Ethics Statement

The study used voluntary online informed consent, confidentiality, and de-identification of participant information. The archived study record available for this manuscript does not document institutional ethics approval or an exemption/waiver, and the manuscript therefore does not claim formal institutional ethical approval. The applicable institutional-review requirement could not be verified from the archived documentation.

Data Availability Statement

The de-identified raw Google Forms export, respondent-level profile table, recruitment metadata, and coded quotation file were not included in the archived manuscript materials available for this revision. Consequently, respondent-level quotations and disaggregated role-by-province counts cannot be reproduced from the available record. The reported findings are therefore presented as aggregate thematic syntheses, and this limitation should be considered when assessing transferability and qualitative auditability.

Conflicts of Interest

The archived study materials supplied for this revision do not contain an explicit conflict-of-interest declaration. Accordingly, this manuscript does not assert the absence of conflicts without direct author confirmation. A definitive declaration remains an author responsibility before editorial acceptance.

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